The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,268.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 2. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On THURSDAY Evening, July 5. will be presented,
The Last New Comic Opera,
(Performed here but Once), called, The
STRANGERS AT HOME.
Aldobrand, Mr WILSON;
Laurence, Mr BELL;—Montano, Mr HALLION;
And Octavo, By a BROTHER of Mrs JORDAN's.
Being his third appearance on this stage.
Viola, Mrs ILIFF;—Laura, Mrs SPARKS;
And Alice, Mrs JACKSON.
The part of Rosa,
By Mrs JORDAN,
Who performed the character originally in London.
To which will be added, a Musical Farce, called,
THE ROMP.
Watty Cockney, Mr BLAND, jun.;
Binnacle, Mr WILSON;
And the part of Priscilla Tomboy, (the Romp)
By Mrs JORDAN.

☞ Mrs JORDAN having consented to perform *four* nights in her way to England, she will make her first appearance on Thursday next in the characters above mentioned.

N. B. By mistake, the above Play was formerly advertised for *Wednesday*, instead of *Thursday*.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

AS the remaining odd volumes and numbers of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA are now to be disposed of separately; many of which contain complete treatises on different subjects; such gentlemen as have not yet completed their copies, have now an excellent opportunity of doing so, and it may be added, the last they ever will have, as it is resolved to supply those who apply first, without distinction.

Any person who is willing to dispose of a complete copy, or the first five volumes, or any odd numbers, may have a good price for them, by applying to James Hunter, at the Printing Office of Messrs M'Farquhar and Elliot, Anchor Close, Edinburgh, who will likewise carefully attend to orders for any odd volumes or numbers.—Of whom may be had, a complete Set in 10 volumes, neatly bound, gilt.—Also, a copy of the first edition in 3 volumes 4to, good case, price 2l. 12s. 6d. A good many numbers of the first edition to be disposed of.

Printing of Callicoes, &c.

MILLAR and SMITH, at the AVON PRINTFIELD, near Linlithgow, take the liberty to inform the public, that they began the Printing of Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, and Callicoes, at this field, some months ago.

They have now on hand a quantity of finished Goods, consisting of Printed Furnitures, Garments, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; which, from the newness and neatness of the patterns, the quality of the cloths, and the execution of the work, they hope will merit the attention of merchants in the print trade.

Letters and orders addressed to Millar and Smith, Avon Printfield, near Linlithgow, will be punctually attended to.

A few good Journeymen Printers will meet with suitable encouragement at this field.

Robert Millar, (one of the partners of Millar and Smith,) takes this opportunity to inform the public, that the connexion which subsisted between Messrs William M'Alpine and Company, printers at Cromwel Park, near Perth, and the said Robert Millar, was dissolved by mutual consent, the 23d day of December 1786. *28th June, 1787.*

INTIMATION

To the Collectors of Window Lights, &c.

THE Receiver General does hereby intimate to all Collectors in arrear for the Duties on Houses and Windows, Servants, Horses, and Carriages, due the 5th April last, that if they do not pay over to him all those duties, and finally settle their accompts, on or before the 15th day of July current, prosecutions will then unavoidably be commenced against them and their sureties, without any further intimation. Not to be repeated.

EASDALE SLATES.

ANY quantity of Easdale Slates may at all times be had at the EASDALE SLATE YARD, Leith, at 43s. per thousand.—Apply to James M'Intyre, merchant, New Quay.

It is requested that all shipmasters, or others who load slates at the Easdale quarries, and who are not known to the managers, will bring letters of credit.

A CARD.

SUCH of the Creditors of the deceased Mr JOHN BUCHANAN junior, merchant in Greenock as have adopted measures for obtaining a FAIR and EQUAL division of Mr Buchanan's estate amongst his just and lawful creditors, are required to meet within the house of John Mackechnie vintner in Greenock, upon Tuesday the 10th day of July curt. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them. And, in the mean time, they are desired to take notice, that if any of them shall lodge their claims with the view of drawing a second dividend under the present sequestration, their doing so may be afterwards founded upon by the Trustee, and those adhering to him, as a homologation of the proceedings of the last general meeting. The memorial and queries prepared for the creditors who were denied any share of the funds in the hands of the Trustee at the date of the first dividend, and the opinion of the eminent counsel taken thereon, are in the hands of Mr Patrick Campbell writer in Greenock.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The FRIENDSHIP,
(A NEW SHIP,)
THOMAS RITCHIE Master,
Now lying on the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 10th July.

N. B. The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE DIANA,
(A NEW SHIP)
JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent in the frith of Forth, deliverable at Leith, will sail the 11th July.

EDUCATION.

LIEUTENANT JAMES DOUGLAS of his Majesty's Scotch Brigade, lately in the Dutch service, who has had the best opportunities of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, begs leave respectfully to inform the Public, That he intends to open an Academy, on Monday first the 9th of July, at his house, No. 13. George Street, for instructing Young Gentlemen in that necessary and polite branch of Education.—The forenoon hours are to be appropriated to the service of public classes, consisting either of mere beginners, or of those who are further advanced, and wish to cultivate only the speaking of the Language.—The afternoon hours to private teaching. His terms are the same as those of the other teachers in town.

Mr DOUGLAS and his sister Miss DOUGLAS will devote their joint attention to those Young Ladies, who shall be pleased to honour them with their employment.

HOSIERY.

WILLIAM COULTER and CO. facing the Cross-well, north side of the High Street, respectfully inform their friends and the public, they have at present on hand a large stock of the following articles, of their own manufacture:

Men's Silk Stockings, with cotton feet, at half-a-guinea a pair, equal in quality to any English ones at 12s.
Ladies Silk Stockings, from 6s. 6d. to 12s. a pair.
Spun Silk Stockings, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a pair.
Fancy coloured Cotton Stockings, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Just received from Bleaching, several hundred dozens of Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton and Thread Stockings.

The greatest variety of the real Patentee's Silk, Silk and Cotton, Cotton and Worsted Stockings.

Those who purchase quantities for exportation, will be served upon as low terms as at the manufactories at Nottingham.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 16th July 1787, THE CITY OF EDINBURGH's PLATE OF FIFTY POUNDS STERLING VALUE, for Horses, &c. that never won that value, Hunters Purses and Plates excepted, carrying 12 stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

On TUESDAY the 17th, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 9 stone 5 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 9 lib. | Aged Horses, 10 stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, The NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION OF FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. | Aged Horses, 9 stone.

On THURSDAY the 19th, FIFTY GUINEAS for real Hunters that have hunted in Scotland, and never won 50 l. (Hunters Plates and Matches excepted) carrying 11 stone, the best of three four-mile heats. And such Horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real Hunters of last season, and to have been regularly hunted with an established pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds.

On FRIDAY the 20th, The LADIES PURSE for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone, 2 lib. | Aged Horses, 9 stone.

On SATURDAY the 21st, A PURSE for the Beaten Horses of the week, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. | 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. | Aged Horses, 9 stone.

The winner of the King's Purse, or Two Fifties this week, will not be allowed to start again.

The Horses, &c. to be booked by the town-clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the Races, between the hours of four and six afternoon, when the Horses are to be shown. The proper certificates to be produced, and the usual entry money paid.

There will be Ordinaries during the Race-week at Fortune's, and Assemblies as usual.—And no Scaffolds to be erected without permission of the Magistrates of Leith.

LORD ELIBANK,
WM HAMILTON, Esq; of Wishaw,
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq; of Cavers,
} STEWARTS.

LONDON.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL IN AN UPROAR.

A circumstance of a curious nature took place at Greenwich Hospital on the 4th inst. A sum of 20 guineas has long been paid out of the Treasury of the said Hospital, five times a-year to defray the expences of dinners, &c. for the officers, on the five following festivals, viz. on the accession, coronation, the birth day of their Majesties, and the day of the coronation of King William and Queen Mary, the Royal Founders of this Hospital. This sum was formerly found to be more than the commissioned officers could conveniently spend upon such occasions. A part therefore had from time immemorial been disposed of among the non-commissioned officers, by presenting each with a bottle of wine on those days of festivity. But the commissioned officers having lately invited so many of their friends to partake of this good cheer, that the above sum was found to be too small to defray the expence of their own table; they therefore gave an order on the late birth day, to discontinue the custom of bottling the noncommissioned officers, or, as they were pleased to phrase it, Gentry. This caused a general confusion, the cook, barber, and messenger particularly resented this treatment, and each refused to act in his department, until the usual terms were complied with; however, they were at last prevailed upon to return to their respective employments, but with reluctance, resentment, and ill humour. The cook boiled the turbot to *rags*; the barber *half-shaved* the officers; and the messenger broke all the glasses and china that came in his way. The *old women* complained that some of them had been *knocked down*; and the *young ladies* insisted upon *shaving* the *commissioned officers over again*, which with some difficulty they effected. This business is likely to turn out very seriously, and probably will be settled by the Lords of the Admiralty, who it is supposed will conclude that the commissioned officers have no right to give away what is not properly their own.

On Monday the people at Lord Sydney's office were very much alarmed by the appearance of a foreigner, in a Turkish habit, who came there and demanded money to take him (as he said) to his own country. Mr Nepean and Mr Pollock, to whom he made his application, not thinking it proper to comply therewith, he burst out in a violent passion, and, in broken accents, called them damn'd rogues and thieves, and pulling a dagger from his bosom, swore he would destroy himself. Mr Nepean and Mr Pollock, terrified at the man's behaviour, withdrew themselves into their own room, and locked the door. A messenger was dispatched to Sir Sampson Wright's office for two of his men, who came, and having cautiously wrested the dagger out of his hand, he was secured from any danger of mischief, and afterwards conducted to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for examination before a Magistrate.

Mrs Mahon, commonly called the *Bird of Paradise*, who is one of those wretched beings that flutter about this town, and have only a temporary existence, was seen yesterday in a phaeton, with her paramour; and on her countenance bore strong and visible marks of decay and inward remorse. The fate of this miserable woman will serve as a lesson to many of our fair country-women, and teach them that neither birth nor fortune will secure the respect of the world, unless their conduct be marked with that necessary ornament of the female character, VIRTUE!

Wednesday Captain Buchanan, of the Ranger packet, took leave of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, previous to his departure for Bengal—The above packet, it is said, will not be dispatched within a fortnight.

The following account of the shipping in the river of Canton belonging to European powers, on the commencement of the present year 1787, as copied from the East India Company's dispatches, received by the Ranger, Captain Ellitson, is the best proof of the operation of the Commutation Tea bill, brought in by Mr Pitt, and past in the year 1784, that any thing that has hitherto been said or wrote in defence of it, as facts are of all things the most stubborn, according to the old adage, *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*

European ships in Canton river January 1. 1787, waiting for cargoes, viz.

	Ships.
English East India Company,	19
Dutch East India Company,	5
Danish East India Company,	2
Swedish East India Company,	1
French Company at L'Orient,	1
Portuguese Company,	1
American ships, from Philadelphia, Boston, New York, &c.	4

At the conclusion of this account is the following remark:

"From the acknowledged superiority of our traffic to the Chinese Empire over every other nation whatever, which is now become conspicuous, there is no longer a doubt but that the Commercial Privileges, so long wished and sought for by the Company, will now very speedily be obtained. A commission for that purpose is now at Pekin, the residence of the Emperor and his Court, and from the powerful manner in which it is seconded from Europe, there is little doubt of success."

The following are all the ships belonging to the East India Company, bound for China, that left England in 1785 and 1786, which had not arrived in the river Canton the beginning of January last.

Worcester, Capt. Hall, sailed Feb. 20th 1786.
London, Eastatroke, 2d.
Earl Talbot, Taylor, Oct. 16th 1785.

This last ship carried out General Sir Archibald Campbell, who succeeded Lord Macartney in the Government of Madras.

HURRICANE *in the* EAST INDIES.

By accounts received from the East Indies we are informed that a dreadful hurricane happened at the Mauritius; the following is a statement of the ships that suffered by it, most of which belonged to the French East India Company:

Lost at the Isle of France.

Le Pacifique, | Le Comte d'Artois,
Le Bon Amie, | La Louisa,
Le David, | Le Bien Amie.

Sunk, but raised with little damage.

L'Actif, | L'Astree.

Sunk, but raised much damaged.

L'Esprit, | Le Colon,
La Rosalia, | Le Bon Ton.
Le Consalateur,

Lost in Port.

L'Amphitrite, | La Colombie.

Run on shore, but got off much damaged.

L'Aurora, | Le Nicobaud,
Le Telemaque, | L'Harmonic.
La Maria, *Dutch.*

Extract of a letter from Windsor, June 26. at noon.

"The four Princesses who have been confined with that dangerous epidemic the measles, are happily recovering very rapidly, and now begin to go out every day in their carriages. Their amiable mother scarce ever left them while there was an appearance of danger, which for some days hung so much over the Princess Royal as to cast a general gloom at the Lodge. The Prince of Wales is expected here for a day or two previous to his setting off for his summer residence at Brighton."

The reason of the Prince of Wales not having been at Windsor since the indisposition of the Princesses, is its not being known that his Royal Highness has had the measles, an attack of which, after his late severe illness, might prove fatal.

KING's BENCH.

Wednesday, Mr Wilkins produced an affidavit made by himself, drawn up with modesty and good sense, wherein he stated that he was deluded by Lord George Gordon to print the paper in question; that he had never disposed of any of them; that at the time it was printed, he really did not consider it to contain any thing obnoxious to Government; and that he had suffered already in his circumstances to a considerable amount, as his creditors, under an apprehension of the dangerous situation in which he stood, had suddenly called upon him for payment of their bills, &c. The Court seemed to listen with attention; after which Mr Justice Ashhurst expatiated for a few minutes upon the dangerous tendency of such publications; and that for the peace, good order, and tranquillity of society, it was necessary, however severe it might fall upon individuals, to punish the offenders. The judge then passed the sentence of the Court, *That he be imprisoned two years in the goal of Newgate.*

Extract of a letter from Bergen in Norway, June 19.

"The Doodeschywt, Halren, with four fish, for Amsterdam, is arrived here in eleven days from Greenland. The wale fishery has been less successful this season than for many years past, several ships had taken nothing; four or five had been lost among the ice in the tempestuous weather, there having been heavy gales with snow and hail in great quantities. A few ships in latitudes from 70 to 72½ are likely to be pretty well off, and return soon. This is the first Dutch ship from the northern whale fishery this year."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated the 15th instant.

"The spirits of the Brabanzans are still in the greatest ferment and anxiety in waiting the answer of the Emperor. The Patriots wear what they call patriotic garbs. Both sexes have in their dresses some emblem or sign of the arms of Brabant.

"Some days ago we apprehended that the garrison would have had a quarrel with the people.—An officer being at the play, where there was a small piece performing, in which there were these lines, "Let us defend and support our liberties, &c." which being warmly applauded, he said that he would soon bring these rioters to reason, if they would permit him and his small body of troops to attack them. An Advocate, who was present, challenged him to fight singly with sword or pistol. The officer not accepting the challenge, it occasioned a general murmur, and coming to the ears of our Governors, they sent the officer to another party of the regiment, lying in garrison at Namur. This being known, the populace determined to follow him. His companions took his part, and a wrangle ensued, in which, on both parts, not less than 400 men were concerned, and no one knows how it may terminate, but it is feared that the consequences may be fatal."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, June 2.

"Although it is generally believed, that the Emperor and the King of Poland have not had an interview together, and that there was a degree of coolness between them, yet that interview actually took place on the 11th of last month at Korsum, three leagues from Kaniew. The Emperor came to that town, by the name of the Comte de Falkenstein, and was with the king of Poland for an hour and a quarter. The subject of their conference may be supposed a secret; but, in parting, the Emperor embraced the King of Poland in a very affectionate manner, and spoke these words, so as to be heard by the attendants: "I know that I am accused of ambitious views; but I assure you, upon my honour, that while I live, I never will touch to so much as a tree belonging to Poland. This I tell you, and you may tell all the world, that the Emperor has said so at Korsum."——*Je sais qu'on me prete de vues d'agrandissement; mais Je vous assure sur mon honeur, que tant que Je vivrai, Je ne toucherai pas a un arbre de la Pologne. Je vous le dis, & vous pouvez dire a tout le Monde, que l'Empereur vous la dit a Korsum.*

"After this interview, the King of Poland appeared in high spirits, and not without reason, as besides the Emperor's assuring his Majesty, that he does not meditate a second dismemberment of his kingdom, it is to be presumed that the Emperor will not permit any other power to infringe on his territories. The King of Poland is now at Cracow, and on the 14th of June returns to Warsaw."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, May 24.

"A body of troops, to the number of 24500, have lately marched from different parts to the Ukraine, where several new forts have been built, and other military regulations made, as an attack from Turkey is suddenly expected in that part. The Popels nuncio has given notice to the ecclesiastical council, that all affairs relative to the church of Poland are to be in future determined by the archbishop of Gedna, and two episcopal commissioners."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

June 29.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Per Quarter.			Beans,	30 to 32	0
Wheat,	33 to 43	0	Tick,	26 to 28	0
Barley,	24 to 24	6	Tares,	28 to 32	0
Rye,	25 to 27	0			
Oats,	15 to 19	6	Flour per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	31 to 33	6	First,	30 to 32	0
Amber ditto,	32 to 33	6	Second,	27 to 28	0
Peafe,	36 to 40	0	Third,	22 to 25	0
Hog Peafe,	26 to 28	0			

LLOYD's LIST. — *June* 29.

THE L'Actif, of Bourdeaux, Capt. ———, is arrived at Cape Francois, by which we have received the following account of a hurricane, which happened at the Isles of France on the 14th of December last.

Le Pacifique, of Bourdeaux; Le David, of ditto; Le Bons Amis, of Isle of France; Le Louisa, of ditto; Le Bien Amis, of Nants; Le Compte d'Artois, of Marseilles, with part of her cargo on board, all lost at the Isles of France.

Le Chancellor D. Brabant, of Bourdeaux, on shore, cargo little damaged, ship much damaged.

L'Actif, of Bourdeaux; L'Astree, of St Malo, sunk; but were raised with little average.

Le St. Esprit, of St Malo; La Rosalie, of Nants; Le Consolateur, of Marseilles; Le Boukons, of Isle of France; Le Colon, of L'Orient, sunk, but were raised in 15 or 20 days after, with much average.

L'Amphitrite, Flute Duroy; La Colombe, of Isle of France, lost in the Port.

L'Aurore, Flute Duroy; La Fidele, of Pondicherry; Le Telemaque, of Marseilles; Le Maria Jeaune, of Isle of France, and a Dutch ship, run on shore, but were got off with average.

Le Nicobard, ———, and Le Harmonie, ———, both of the Isle of France, were thrown out on the Banks; many other vessels condemned were lost in the Port.

The La Pacifique, of Bourdeaux, arrived at the Isles of France the evening before the hurricane happened.

The Elizabeth, Withycomb, took fire on the 6th instant, and was burnt within a few leagues of Alicant.

The Thompson, late Horth, from Jamaica to London, was lost on the 21st of April, a small part of the cargo saved.

The Generous Friends, Pattison, and Betsey, Sharp, of London; Favourite, ———, of Shields; Mary, Nelles, of Hull; and Holcomb, Batson, of Liverpool; and several others, names not known, are lost in the ice at Greenland.

MAILS.

Arrived.—Holland, 2 Wed. 1 Frid.—France, 1 Th.

Due.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) General Advertiser.

St Jago de la Vega, March 22. We learn, by American papers of late date, that the United States are far from enjoying that tranquillity on which they once so fondly plumed themselves:—No sooner is one insurrection quelled, and the small bodies of militia dispersed, which have been called out on the occasion, than another disturbance of still more alarming nature is heard of. Several bodies of men, to the amount of twelve or thirteen hundred each, are in force in and near Massachusett's, who acknowledge no master but their own will, and bid fair in a short time to become objects of the most serious apprehension to the federal government. Almost every congressional decree appears to be treated with marked contempt, and their boasted power a mere reed shaken with the wind.

Stamp acts seem to be destined to ruin America! One stamp-act separated the Thirteen Provinces from Great Britain, and another is likely to separate them from each other!

We are informed, that the schooner St Andreas, Captain Van Assendelst, sailed about three months ago from the Musquito shore, with a number of male and female passengers on board for this island; but, being overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, in which the schooner lost her masts, rigging, and sails,—Captain Van Assendelst was obliged to bear away for Carthagena, after keeping the sea for several weeks, and exhausting almost his whole stock of provisions, where he arrived in the greatest distress; and immediately made known his helpless situation to the officers of the Spanish government, whom he satisfied as to the truth of his relation; upon which the viceroy of the kingdom of Santa Fee, Don Cavilliero, who was then at Carthagena, with singular humanity, gave orders that the vessels should be completely manned and victualled out of the King's stores; and that the passengers should be entertained in apartments belonging to his own palace, and his orders were strictly complied with. When the vessel was once more ready for sea, Captain Assendelst waited upon the Viceroy, and offered him bills upon this island, to defray the expence of her repairs; but the noble Spaniard, with unexampled magnanimity, refused any compensation whatever, by saying, in substance,—"that he could not accept of any pecuniary acknowledgment; for it was sufficient (to be relieved) that any stranger came to Carthagena in distress, and he was sure his Royal Master would highly approve of his conduct on such an occasion."

Kingston, March 17. Captain Leary, of the Nancy, from the Musquito Shore, has brought dispatches from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor; and reports that many of the inhabitants had quitted that place, 30 of whom he had landed at the Grand Caymanas. At the time of the Nancy's departure, the Swan, and a Spanish ship of 20 guns, had sailed for Cape Gracios a Dios. The Camilla, and a Spanish 40 gun ship, were at Black River.

The Indians on the shore are said to have parted with the English with extreme regret, and in the most friendly manner; but denounced vengeance against any Spaniard who might attempt to penetrate into the interior part of their country.

Kingston, April 27. We have accounts from the Musquito shore, of indisputable authenticity, that the native Indians lately held a grand council of the whole nation able to bear arms, in which it was unanimously determined to oppose the Spaniards in every attempt they may make hereafter to establish themselves in that territory, until the present possessors are exterminated. After the Council had finished this very interesting business, the Commander in Chief of the Savages, whose name is Briton, set up the British standard, and placing his right hand upon the flag-staff, said, with solemn energy, "These are the colours under which I will live and die; and if any of my people should be so pusillanimous as to submit to the Spaniards by striking them, I will put him to instant death; for I am fully resolved that the Spanish flag shall never fly upon this staff while I am alive to oppose it." His people were all under arms during this awful ceremony, which they concluded by firing three vollies of small arms.

The Musquito Indians are amply supplied with arms and ammunition; and before our advices left the country, had sent their wives and children into inaccessible fastnesses in the mountains.

In consequence of the hostile result of the late Indian Council on the Musquito shore, the second in command among these warlike savages, who is called General Thomas Lee, sent a messenger express to Truxillo, to return a superb sword that had been presented to him by the Spanish Commandant of that place; at the same time he desired the donor to understand, that he disdained to use a Spanish sword against him or his countrymen, for he had plenty of better weapons, which were left him by his brethren the English.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, May 9. Captain George Curwin had represented to the public a scene of the most complicated calamity. The ship, Prince Frederick, Captain Richard Days, in which he took refuge after being compelled to abandon the Congress in a heavy storm, was likewise reduced to a wreck by a succeeding gale, and the unfortunate crews of both vessels, amounting to 48 men, were driven for the space of three days in a long-boat and a yawl, upon the wide and tempestuous Atlantic. Providentially however, they reached the Western Islands without losing a man, and at Fayal, after encountering unexpected difficulties, obtained a passage to Philadelphia.—These last difficulties Captain Curwin states to have arisen from the treatment of a Mr Duncan Ross, the reputed owner of the vessel in which he returned, who, regardless of every claim to compassion arising from such uncommon sufferings, acted with cruelty, inconsistency, and injustice, towards the captain and his crew.

Philadelphia, May 12. An ancient woman residing near the new market in this city, whose name is not at present recollected, was treated exceedingly ill on Saturday last by some persons of the vicinity. Upon a supposition she was a witch, they cut her in the forehead, according to ancient and immemorial custom.

The violence lately offered in this city to the person of an unfortunate woman upon the idle pretext of her being a *witch*, ought not, says a correspondent, to be imputed to the force of superstition, but to the wanton cruelty of low minds. This is not an age or country in which the human understanding is subject to such visionary prejudices, and what might be pardoned to the prevailing ignorance and weakness of the middle centuries, cannot in the present enlightened day admit of an extenuation.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *June* 29.

Petersburgh, May 8. The Empress, our immortal sovereign, has formed the project of causing three large canals to be dug in different parts of the Empire; the one to unite the White to the Caspian Sea, by the junction of the Southern Kiltma, a river on the frontiers of the government of Permia, and the Province of Usting, with the Northern Kiltma. This work will be directed by M. de Schatelen, a Dutchman, who is a lieutenant of artillery in the Russian service, and will cost near 500,000 roubles. The second canal is to join the Baltic to the Caspian Sea by the rivers of Wytegra and Kofcha, which communicates to lake Onega and the White Lake. M. de Wit, also a Dutchman, and an officer in the artillery, will have the management of this undertaking, which will be very expensive, as it will require 40 sluices. The third idea is to unite the Baltick to the Black Sea, by a double canal in White Russia, which will open a communication between Cherson, Petersburgh, and Riga. The plans are drawn by M. d'Irossen, of Treves, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery. This double canal, if it is executed, will be one of the most memorable and useful enterprises of the present reign: it will be about 200 werits long, and will cost eight millions of roubles.

Constantinople, May 3. The Vizir or Governor-General of Bosnia has actually assembled a large army in the environs of Trawnik by order of the Ottoman Porte, which they say is destined to attack the army of the celebrated Mahmud-Bacha in Albania.

Luxembourg, May 26. Discord has established her empire in the seminary of this town. The pretence for this new excess is the elementary books put into the hands of the theological students. One of the professors, who is looked upon here as a saint, has preached violently against those works. The Rector, however, declaimed as warmly for them, and even said some very harsh things to the professor; but the theologicians took the side of the latter, and began by putting away the books in question. They have also, after the example of those of Louvain, published and stuck up pasquinades against their superiors. We wait the consequences of this scholastic insurrection with an impatient anxiety.

Leige, June 8. Last Monday the Archdeacon Comte de Nassaw was unanimously elected Grand Dean of the Cathedral church of this place.

Hague, June 19. The warmth of party has carried things to such a length, that M. de Zuylen absolutely drew his sword upon M. D'Averhoult, in consequence of which a challenge took place, and the parties met at the appointed place; but, however, by the intervention of friends, and apologies on both sides, the matter was made up.

Hague, June 21. The States-General have admitted the Deputies sent by the States of Utrecht assembled at Amersfoort into their Assembly, to the great disappointment of the city of Utrecht and the States assembled there, whose Deputies are by that means kept out.

Utrecht, June 21. It is with the deepest concern that we find the States-General have admitted the Deputies from the States assembled at Amersfoort into their Assembly in preference to those from the States Assembly in this city. Thus the patriots have nothing left for it but to rely upon the courage of their armed societies, and upon the fidelity of the legion of Salm, and those regiments which still remain on their side.

LONDON, — *June* 29.

Yesterday their Majesties, with the Princess Elizabeth, came to St James's from Kew, the Princess Royal and Augusta, not being sufficiently recovered from the late violent attack of the measles, were not there—The Drawing Room was richly attended, and numerous, considering the number of families who have left town—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was not at the Drawing-room—The following Personages were at Court:—Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Marquisses of Stafford and Carmarthen, Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward of the Household, Comptroller of the Household; Gold Stick, Marquis of Lothian; Duke of Roxburgh; Lord in Waiting; Lord Sydney; the Right Hon. W. Pitt; Dukes of Richmond, Marlborough, and Hamilton; Lords Melbourne, Mornington, Bradenell, Bewdley, Howe, Hawksbury, Eglington, and Fitzwilliam; Sir George Elliot, who was introduced to her Majesty in form; Sir James Johnston, and Sir William Howe; the Ducheses of Marlborough, Richmond, Argyle, and Hamilton;—Ladies Spencers, Melburne, Mexborough, Howe, Altamont, Augusta Campbell, Waldegrave, &c.

Yesterday Mr Adams, the American Plenipotentiary, was at the Court at St James's.

The Drawing Room was over at five o'clock, when their Majesties returned to Kew to dine, and will not return to Windsor till Saturday.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Mary, and staid with them a considerable time.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales yesterday went as far as Windsor, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at the lodge.

Preparations are making at Windsor Castle for the reception of some distinguished personages, who are expected in England from the Continent, on a visit to their Majesties.—The Duke of York, with his retinue, is of course to be included in the number.

The Prince of Wales dedicates this summer almost entirely to Brighthelmstone, where his house is elegantly fitted for his reception, and where his Highness shares his hours with a select few tried friends, relieving the time with occasional excursions, visits to Windsor, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland are to pass some time at Brighthelmstone with the Prince. The remainder of the season is to be divided between Southampton, Weymouth, and the house in New Forest, Hampshire.

Whenever the Duke of York shall visit this country, his arrival will be followed by a general bustle, through the whole army. His Royal Highness will see all the different regiments in the kingdom, after which there will be a general assemblage of the whole; and though these reviews may not be so numerous, yet in point of discipline and address they will not be inferior to those of Potsdam.

The equipment of Commodore Gower's squadron goes on slowly—he is himself in town at present. The two *Plymouth* guard-ships coming to *Spithead* to join the others, is a pretty strong indication that this squadron is not meant to be a mere *cruising* one, at least not to the eastward.

The three yachts intended to escort the Duke of York to England, or, as the *very deep* ones will have it, the *Stadtholder's Family*, are getting ready with the greatest dispatch.

Yesterday, George Hardinge, Esq; Solicitor General to the Queen, kissed her Majesty's hand on being appointed one of the Welch Judges.

Wednesday Lord Dunmore, the new-appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, took leave of the King previous to his embarking for that place.

Tuesday the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Gordon, and some others of the Nobility of both sexes, dined with Lord Sydney, at his seat at Frognall, Kent.

Lord Charham has taken the Duke of Rutland's house at Chevely Park, near Newmarket, as a sporting seat.

Though General Eliott has been almost a week in town, so little mention has been made of him, either in conversation, or newspapers, that thousands seem still surprised at hearing of his arrival. The case would have been otherwise, had some sopling of fashion just returned from his travels; his dress, his visits, and amusements, would have been the daily topics of remark, till every porter in the streets might know him by description. Strange! that among a people who call themselves wise, the *feather* in the *hat* of a *petit maitre* should attract more attention than the *laurels* of a hero! Had the Governor of Gibraltar visited the Spanish capital in his way home, we will be bold to affirm, that his reception there would have been more distinguished. A generous enemy, still smarting under the effects of his blows, would have saluted him with all those expressions and marks of admiration, which are due to such merit, but which are withheld by the nation he has made renowned by his services.

Mr Palmer, Comptroller-General of the Post Office, is going to Paris, where, after settling his private business, he means to communicate to the French Ministry his ideas on the subject of their posts; and it is imagined that they will adopt the whole of his plan, and that mail coaches will be established all through the French dominions.

Lord Mansfield's health is so much mended of late, that it is said he had some thoughts of going the Home Circuit. His physicians, however, recommending a trip to Bath in autumn before such a trial, Serjeant Kempe goes in his room.

Original Anecdote of Lord Mansfield.—The Bishop of Exeter having just established a poor house for twenty-five old women, in a conversation with Lord Mansfield, asked him for an *Inscription*; upon which his Lordship immediately took out his pencil, and on a slip of paper wrote as follows:

Under this Roof
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter
Keeps
Twenty-five Women.

A Committee of the Privy Council has been nominated, and will soon sit, to consider of the most effectual means of promoting the British fisheries. An object truly patriotic.

We learn, with great pleasure, that Lord North enjoys the near prospect of his son's arrival from Lisbon, in a state of renovated health, from the salubrity of that climate.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by an order from her majesty, the foreigners then resident in the metropolis were numbered, and amounted to 2729, viz. Scotch, 40; French, 4087; Spaniards, 45; Italians, 140; Dutch, 2020; Burgundians, 44; Danes, 2. How many of those respective nations now sojourn amongst us? May not some of these numbers be multiplied by 500?

On Tuesday last *two lame ducks* waddled out of the Alley, owing to the late *ups* and *downs* in the Stocks. The sum is said to be considerable, and the proposal for accommodation ten shillings in the pound. The time bargains returned upon the market in consequence of the above failure, lowered the Stocks *one half per cent.*

More *quacking* is expected on the next settling day, which will be in July; as there have been greater fluctuations in the market within this fortnight past, than at any period since the peace.

We hear that his Grace of Bedford has determined to pull down his house in Bloomsbury square, and a plan is formed, by his order, for a range of buildings on the ground which belongs to him in that quarter. It is intended to erect a street parallel with Gower-street, which may be considered as an extension of Bloomsbury-square for near a mile, and which will, in point of space and structure, exceed every thing of the kind in the capital.

Wednesday Signor Lunardi made an experiment in the Thames with his improved cork-jacket, and succeeded in the hazardous effort of going through London-bridge. The spectacle was not attended by so many people as might have been expected; and it was fortunate: for had the confusion been greater, the accidents might have been multiplied—As it was, only one man was drowned.

By an Indiaman which passed the fleet bound to Botany Bay, near the Madeiras, a letter has been received from an officer on board the Commodore's ship, which gives a melancholy account of the state of the convicts. In many of the ships, they have behaved in a manner so outrageous, that the most severe punishments have been insufficient to keep any degree of order.

It is with real concern we inform the public, that the present Greenland season has proved the most disastrous one the adventurers in that fishery have experienced for many years. By accounts already received it appears, that *fourteen* ships have perished in the ice; and there is too much reason to fear that more have been lost, of which no information has yet been obtained.

To mitigate the horror with which the feeling heart must be pierced by such a recital, we are happy to add, that there is the greatest reason to believe that *all*, or much the greater part, of the crews have been saved.

The unfortunate event above mentioned was occasioned by the ships getting inclosed by the vast islands of ice which are always floating in the Greenland seas during the fishing season, but were this year more numerous and stupendous than any man employed in the fishery had ever before seen.

So instantaneous was the destruction of some of the above ships, that the crews had it not in their power to make any previous arrangement for their own preservation, the vessels being in a moment crushed to atoms; consequently the only means they had to preserve themselves from instantly perishing was leaping with that dexterity which desperation only could excite, upon the mountains of ice which dealt destruction to their ships; and in that situation waiting for relief from those who witnessed the catastrophe, without having the misfortune to share in it.

It appears that the frigidity of the late spring months was not confined to this island or the contiguous coasts, but was felt in every part of Europe. In Greenland, the severity of the cold was nearly beyond bearing, which sufficiently accounts for the more than usual abundance of ice that rendered those seas almost unnavigable.

Of the fourteen ships lost, three belong to the port of London, named the Mary, the Generous Friends, and the Betsey; the other eleven were most of them from Hull. Two ships belonging to Newcastle, and one to Lynn, were very near experiencing the same disaster, but fortunately escaped with very little damage.

On the 4th of June, in lat. 49 N. long. 46. 59. W. Captain Fayres of the Molley Hill, arrived at Liverpool, was surprised by the man at the helm calling out Land! when, on his coming on deck, he perceived, to his utter astonishment, the vessel to be within (as he supposed) 200 yards of a tremendous rock, or island of ice, which appeared to be three times as high as the ship's top gallant mast head; the circumference as much as the ground on which the town of Liverpool stands; was grounded in 35 fathoms, and had the most rude, horrid, and terrifying appearance possible to be conceived, it seeming to overhang the vessel, threatening to overwhelm her; the terrors of which was considerably heightened by huge massy fragments loosening from its top, which falling down, and striking against its craggy sides, raised such a smoke as ascended in columns magnificently grand and awful—On the next morning he fell in with another island of ice, but not of so great magnitude as the former, it being not more than one third its size; its appearance was far different, the top and sides being formed into beautiful plains and slops, and the sun-beams playing on it, gave it the appearance of polished silver; and which being discovered at such a distance as to create no suspicions of danger, was viewed with great pleasure by the ship's company.

A cause, as yet only in embryo, is about to be instituted by a young gentleman against a lady whom he some time ago ran away with to Scotland. The lady was much older than himself; and, after being married a short time, not entirely relishing the comforts matrimonial so much as was expected, or cloyed with their sweets, he left the lady to her own reflection. The ground of the cause is said to be, an endeavour to set aside the marriage, it having

an *infant* at the time—and which the la-
time, certainly—was *not*!
nishing reform has taken place at the man-
reat man, in consequence of the late pious
ion. Prayers are read twice a-day, at
the family, except *one*, attend, and he, it
is so far reclaimed, that, like Falstaff, he
ur once in a quarter——of an hour.
proclamation for piety and religion begins
k miracles—No card parties on Sundays
the tables are set on Saturday night at nine
and the company play until twelve at
when they go to supper, and at two at
hey begin again, and continue until Sunday
, which fashionably begins at ten in the
ve a magnificent bridle, said a vaunting cox-
at the Cocoa-tree, just returned from the
tour. It was a present from a Sovereign
—it is much too superb and elegant to be put
horse's mouth—I do not know how to dis-
it, or where to put it—Put it on your own
, Sir, said an officer present.
the night of the Royalty Theatre being open-
owe nine hundred spectators were in the gal-
Owing to the confusion which was occasioned
crowd, many persons were forced in before
uld pay their money, and since the close of
are have sent it; this is an instance of inte-
hich does honour to the *East*.
receipts of the Royalty Theatre, on the
performance, were Three Hundred Pounds;
ence of the house Seventy Pounds. The
, therefore, paid to the London Hospital by
Williams, the treasurer of the Theatre, was
hundred and Thirty Pounds.
letters from Paris, we learn that very serious
quences have ensued from the change of wea-
—The transition was from violent heat, to the
piercing cold:—All Paris and its neighbour-
have felt its effects, as an epidemic disorder
ves one of the consequences.
a new regulation of the Russian finances, in-
ced by old Count Poremkin, an annual sav-
will accrue to Government of four millions of
.
s Prussian Majesty is at this moment the rich-
potentate in Europe, as well in respect to pri-
possessions, as in the comparative state of the
revenues.
here is no probability of the Princess of Orange,
y of her family, coming over to England for
ition; let the troubles of Holland increase to
grow ever so alarming, the dominions of her
er, the present King of Prussia, being so much
for a retreat in case of necessity: and the re-
reconciliance of the Stadtholder removing his
to the city of Nimeguen, which is on the
borders of the Duchy of Cleves that form a
of the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, in-
as much.
is asserted in some circles about the Court, that
considerable sum of money has been advanced
by way of loan, to his Serene Highness the
e of Orange.—The sum is stated to amount to
than 20,000 l. Sterling. This, it is said,
not advanced as a national loan from Great Bri-
but as a private one out of the *Epargne*, or fa-
of certain Electoral revenues.
a loan could not be wanted by the Stadthol-
merely for the support of his family and house-
his own private estates, exclusive of his civil
military employments in the republic, are more
fficient for the maintenance of his Highness's
in becoming splendour. The necessity of
loan, therefore, can arise only from the oppo-
made to him by the provincial States of Hol-
and West Friesland, which opposition the sum
,000 l. may possibly enable him to overthrow,
riously employed. And, indeed, Great Bri-
ght to wish his Highness may be able to with-
the attacks of the Hollanders, as they were
upon him principally by his unshaken attach-
to this country.
thing can be clearer, says a correspondent,
that their High Mightinesses have some *power-
bitters*, or they would not dare to hold such
uage as they do; with the Prussians at their el-
on one side, and the navy of Britain on
ther: Is there not reason to fear that all these
dings were well known *somewhere* on the o-
ide of the British Channel during all the last
r? Every thing on this side has indicated a
ect of a durable peace—every thing on the o-
Preparations 'tout a contraire, and that too
ed above all that has been done for a century
.
The Dutch grow more and more violent in their
disputes, it pervades every branch of their
and pleasurable society. The Literary Corpo-
ion of Haerlem have been at loggerheads, and
battle of the books has been realised, to the
ury of much fine binding, and the destruction of
ny curious editions.
The States of Holland have given orders to Ge-
al Van Reyssel, to form a Council of War for
ing deserters, and also directed him to publish an
edict, in favour of those who will return to their
ective regiments by the 18th. The Captains of
companies have been ordered to complete their
mber as soon as possible, to effect which, the
ces have remitted money.
Some letters received on Wednesday from Am-
dam, confirm the account that the government of
t city are seriously preparing for the worst that
y happen, if the present dispute in the United
ovinces should not be concluded without hostili-
s. These accounts mention, that seven persons
the Council of Forty-two met every day in an a-
rtment of the province to concert measures for
ir security. The fortifications of the walls, &c.
hastily repairing, old cannon are dismounted, and
ers put in their room. In the arsenal there are
ous artificers at work in cleaning and repairing
kets and accoutrements; all which is the surest
cation of what they expect to be the result of
present dispatches.

and Spain a decisive answer respecting the concern and interference they would have in the Dutch affairs, and that these two powers gave assurances of their taking no steps in that business, except by way of peaceful mediation, we have no grounds to believe that the period of general pacification among the United Provinces is very distant. There are no movements making in this country at present which contradict the truth of this allegation.

Among other projects which politicians ascribe to the party of the Stadtholder, a stronger alliance with England, by means of a double marriage, is suggested. The Prince of Wales, they say, is to marry the young Princess of Orange, and one of the Princesses of England will be given to the eldest son of the Stadtholder.

Miss Fanny's Account of the METROPOLIS *and its Suburbs, in a letter to her Sister Nancy in* CORNWALL.

"THE journey and the entrance not with relating—Volumes of novels have been spun out to describe what can be said in a few words, and so I leave you to form an epitome in your own mind of that kind of minutiæ, which swell those pages we have so often explored. London is nothing more than a large country village, where the tea tattle at the mantua-maker's, and the politics of the barbers shops, are enlarged and put into better language, at routs in Westminster and Coffeehouses in the city. I have made myself mistress of the whole, and you shall have the account without exaggeration, and conformable to truth.

First, I must inform you, that agreeable to the Countess's etiquette, my brother and I were immediately put apprentices—he to my Lord's Valet, and I to my Lady's Woman. I bore my situation much better than he did—for, like his father, he is obstinate and passionate, and struck the doer of the Earl's hair, such a blow—as in my opinion nothing could warrant but the occasion; and that occasion was, Monsieur's burning Jack's temple with a pair of toupee irons; but the Frenchman put up with the affront, on Jack's giving him half a guinea; which douceur the other took as a matter of reciprocity, according to the true Parisian ideas of the new Commercial Treaty.

I suffered every thing patiently—The natural enamel was taken off my teeth to give them a temporary white—the quicks of my nails were tortured at one end, and scalped at the other, in order to render them long—my poor head was really racked, and every hair underwent as much barbarity as recruits experience from a drill serjeant. One lock was to march; another to counter-march; a third to lay in ambush; a fourth to form a crescent; a fifth to lie concealed; a sixth to appear in front; a seventh to form the rear; the eighth and ninth to sustain the right and left wings; and a tenth to spread itself out to conceal a false battery of artificial dead hair, that covered the right and left ears, the forehead, and the corps de reserve behind, which latter was, in a curved manner, twisted somewhat like the extremities of an old cow's tail.—I must observe to you, that the whole was charged with powder—made from starch, and loaded with balls of hard and soft pomatum, which being well scented, carried death among the whole army of beaux,—an army who never saw any naked weapon but a razor, nor smelled any other powder than Mareschalle.

My brother and I went to pay morning visits to the Countess's acquaintance—that is, we rode in the coach with her Ladyship, to her milliner's and mercer's, during the time that her footman left her Ladyship's proxy at the doors of those we was supposed to visit upon; and what do you think the proxy was?—a little scrap of square card-paper, an hundred of which were not worth a penny, with her Ladyship's name written upon it. This is the mode which the nobility take in London of visiting each other—and between you and I, it is not a bad one; for except between the footman and the porter at the hall-door, there is no gossiping on these occasions. It is the same thing in the polite circle, when the dearest friend is in the most imminent danger. The footman goes in form, and leaves his master or his mistress's name upon a slate, or written on a card, and that is journalized in a book; which book, if the indisposed person gets the better of his illness, he peruses, and then orders his footman to write a card of thanks to all whose names are entered. On those occasions nothing but the form of fashion is attended to, for excepting the late case of the Prince of Wales, who is really and universally beloved, all enquiries after death are a farce, and it is totally indifferent to the querist, whether the person lives or dies.

The red which I had on my cheeks when I came to town, was considered vulgar to a degree.—What has Nature to do in London? A rose in June is a nuisance, because it comes naturally from the pure earth; but a rose in December, raised by dung, is fragrance in high perfection. So it is with us country girls—we are nothing whilst we permit the Heavens and the Earth to do their promised duty—we are rustic; and therefore, to comply with fashion, I put on paint. Between you and I, however, this is a most barbarous attack upon youth and beauty; for when the Countess and I were painted, she looked as young as I did, tho' she stood godmother to our father. I complimented her Ladyship upon her looks—she thanked me, but durst not smile, the enamel was so thick, and said, "Aye, my dear, you see how true the colours are." I could not help thinking on this occasion what our brother Bob says, "The French always bang out false colours."

We went on Saturday to the Marchioness of ——'s, by an invitation to *dinner*. But we dined long before the time, for it was seven o'clock before we sat down at the inviter's house. Indeed, I think, as every thing is merely show at the tables of the great, this mode of *dining* at home before you go to *dine abroad*, is a very good one; for it is a well-known fact, that unless it be a select party who really intend to be happy, a fashionable dinner is the mere etiquette of sitting down to a number of hoddened, and then removed before it is possible to make a dinner on any; for something so frivolous is produced after the first dishes, that half a dozen men in good health, and with sound appetites, would eat up all that was provided for twenty. The true standard of politeness, however, is, that the great shall taste of a number of dishes, express an approbation of all; and, in fact, swallow but a taste of each; and what he does put to his mouth must be with a fork, let the substance be ever so watery; for if the knife goes near his lips—he is instantly set down as unfit to circle in the polite world.

I have now, I think, said enough for my first letter. My next shall contain somewhat curious of what I may truly call those unnatural beings in the creation. I shall give you an account of their meetings, and their concerts, and their card parties, and their strange mode of passing away time, until which, I shall on paper bid you adieu, though you ever live in my thoughts. Yours, &c.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 29.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, 64 s prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93½ a 93.	South Sea Stock, shut.
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 73⅜ a ½ a ⅝	New ditto, shut.
3½ per cent. con. shut, 74½ a ⅝ a ½	3 per cent. 1751, shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Long Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s. 6 d. a 18 s.
India Stock, shut.	Prizes, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Consols —

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 28. N.

EDINBURGH.

Died here, on Saturday last, Miss Elizabeth Dalziel, daughter to Mr Dalziel of Skedsbush.

Friday, Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart. arrived in town from Yorkshire.

The Court of Justiciary had fixed this day for resuming the consideration of the relevancy of the libel in the celebrated constitutional question at the instance of Mr Cuming of Altyre, against the Rev. Mr Leslie;—but all procedure therein was prevented by Mr Cuming's counsel appearing in Court, and craving, in his name, that the diet might be deserted: Upon which Mr Leslie was assoilzied from the action, and dismissed from the bar.

We are informed the above took place in consequence of a compromise betwixt the parties.

Yesterday morning, the Unity, Grindlay, from London, arrived at Borrowstownness, all well.

On Monday last, we gave an account of some coins of Edward I. being found in digging the foundation of one of the houses at the South Bridge, and, at same time, gave a discription of one of them. It has since been discovered, that these coins, though nearly of the same size, are not all of one sort, but contain different inscriptions. For the gratification of the curious Antiquary, we give the legend of the following. E. ANG H. SCOTIE PROREX MONET. NOVA. Y. VE. The head is full-faced, as in most of the rest, and appears to have been struck when Edward took possession of Scotland during the disputes between Bruce and Baliol in the year 1291. There seems to be no mention made of such a coinage in any book on this subject. It will, therefore, be obliging, if any person better informed, will communicate his sentiments to the Public.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

BY inserting the following lines in your paper, you will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

DIOGENES.

DEAR Tom, 'mong all the eastern stories
Which Rabian Nights have laid before us,
I ne'er read one so odd
As that which Mr —— What's his name?
Has told, when hunting after fame,
Of Diogenes, old dad.

This fellow, if the story's true,
Of all the men I ever knew,
Was surely the most mad;
He left his wife and friends behind
In search of honest men, I find,
About the world did gad.

Historians tell us something more,
As that he ne'er would enter door,
But liv'd in an old cask:
To live in such a place as this,
Antiquity won't take't amiss,
Was sure a foolish task.

As you and I have done when thirsty,
He saw a young man drinking whisky
From hollow of his hand;
From that time he ne'er carried cup,
As, when he bent his fingers up,
He had one at command.

All this I've read in some old book,
In which again I ne'er shall look;
You know I scorn to flatter:
But still some doubts I entertain'd,
And now I have the bottom gain'd
Of this mysterious matter.

Diogenes was no such fool,
But a good, jolly, honest soul,
Who lov'd to drink good sup;
So, when the liquor was all gone,
He could not bear to stay at home,
But gave his friends the slip.

In search of honest men, they say,
He travell'd many a weary day,
But none could ever find;
Tho' this was only meant in jest,
To throw a slur upon the rest
Whom he had left behind.

There was a sea a good way distant,
I believe it is there at this instant,
Or something of that sort;
Old Dio, from the colour of it,
It being red, as some will have it,
Conjectur'd it was Port.

'Twas this he sought. And now you'll ask,
Why he'd submit to bring his cask
Without a sledge or waggon?
In truth, he would have thrown't away,
But recollected—should he stay,
That he would need a flagon——

H. D.

To the LANDED GENTLEMEN *of* SCOTLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE, doubtless, are many cross incidents in human life, which it is impossible for a man, however sagacious, to turn to his own advantage. But, that "the number of these is much smaller than is generally imagined," is a proposition capable of demonstration.

This remark will hold good, not only in our private capacity as individuals, but also in our public, as a community.

The intestine commotions, or rather civil war, which at present exists in Holland, will, if it is not shortly brought to a conclusion, be sensibly felt by this country, on account of the interruption it will occasion to commerce. But the opportunity it affords us of supplanting them in many of their manufactures, will do more than counterbalance this inconvenience. The religious troubles which have taken place in France, at different periods, were of infinite service to the English and Dutch, by enabling them to establish and improve the several branches of their trade.

All of you, Gentlemen, have remarked the inferiority of this, in respect of some other countries, in point of opulence and trade; or, if any have not made the observation of themselves, they would soon be put in mind of it; for the poverty and misery of Scotland is often cast in our teeth by the citizens of these more wealthy states.

Permit me, then, Gentlemen, to exhort you to seize this favourable crisis for extending and improving the manufactures of your country. As it is only of late that this object has been thought worthy the attention of a gentleman, many of you may be at a loss what steps to take for this purpose. This, Gentlemen, so much depends on particular circumstances, that few rules can be given which will universally hold. A variety of encouragements and salutary regulations are necessary; and when laws are required, your concurrence will much facilitate the passing them.

There are excellent situations on many of your estates for carrying on different manufactures. Encourage artists to settle there. Country villages enjoy many advantages, in this respect, over overgrown towns. The one is the nursery of the industrious artisan; the other is his grave: Wages are often 20 *per cent.* lower in the one than the other.

Be not too anxious to introduce foreigners for this purpose, when it is possible to do without them. Prejudice, on both sides, often hinder our people from being benefited by their instructions; and, besides, few sober, skilful artists will leave their native country to settle in this, without better encouragement than an infant manufacture, on a small scale, can afford; and if they are dissolute, they are not only entirely useless, but extremely pernicious.

Your tenants are often at a loss how to dispose of their younger sons. Send such of these are most inclined that way, and least liable to be contaminated by vicious company, to proper places to be instructed, and then enable them to settle at home, by furnishing them with suitable accommodations.

The country manufacturer has much occasion for horse labour to collect his raw materials, and carry himself and his goods to market. Therefore let him have a farm, large or small, in proportion to the extent of his trade; for although he can often have one to hire in his neighbourhood, yet to pay for a horse, on every trifling occasion, would be much more expensive and inconvenient than taking his own: and to this we may add, that the farm will soon be superior to the generality of those about it, in point of cultivation.

Many of you, Gentlemen, whose property lie near large towns, may think, that the advantages resulting to your estates are much the same, whether the manufacture be carried on in your own village, or in the next market town, as two or three miles difference, in point of carriage, will be but light felt by your tenants, on the produce of their farms. But if you take the difference of rent for houses and gardens, the conveniency of having manure easy, of labourers at hand in busy seasons, &c. you will find the first method infinitely more advantageous than the latter.

But, Gentlemen, as I fear I have already trespassed upon your patience, I must abruptly take leave of you at this time, by again recommending to your consideration the importance of the subject; and by assuring you, that the establishing manufactures on your estates enjoys this advantage over most other pursuits, namely, that at the time you are bettering your fortune, you are endearing yourself to your country. I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servant,

June 1787. A NORTH BRITON.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*June* 30.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	60	29.8
Sunday,	*July* 1.	8 ——	A. M.	66	29.95
		8 ——	P. M.	62	30.00
Monday,		—— 2. 8 ——	A. M.	63	30.00

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 28. Jean, Ferrier, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Elizabeth, Muir, from Arbroath, with stones.
29. Peggy, Scott, from Dunbar, with grain.
30. Thomas, Arnot, from Wisbeach, with ditto.
Lovely Nelly, Primrose, from Perth, with ditto.
Enterprise, Pittillo, from Dundee, with goods.
James and Mary, Blyth, from Colchester, flour & grain.
William and Jean, Holmes, from Lynn, with grain.
Thomas and Sally, Christie, from Ipswich, with grain.
Katty, Somervell, from Newcastle, with goods.
July 2. Katharine and Isobel, Lyel, from Perth, with goods.
Two Brothers, Thomson, from Ray, with bark & plank.

Just published,

And sold by M. GRAY Bookseller, front of the Exchange,

THE ADVANTAGES OF SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES, A SERMON

Preached before the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, at the anniversary meeting in the High Church of Edinburgh, on Thursday June 7. 1787.

By GEORGE HILL, D. D.

One of the Ministers of the city, and Professor of Greek in the University of St Andrews, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

WANTED TO BORROW,

TEN Thousand Pounds at Four and an Half per cent intereſt, for which the moſt ſatisfactory ſecurity will be given.

Enquire at Kenneth Mackenzie, jun. writer to the ſignet.

Money to be Lent.

TO be LENT at Lammas next, L. 1300, in one or two ſums, upon heritable or good perſonal ſecurity.

And at Martinmas next, on heritable ſecurity, L. 3000 in whole, or divided into ſums, not under L. 500 each.—As this money is to anſwer liferents, it will probably lie for a tract of years. Security muſt be found for payment of the intereſt in Edinburgh.—No ſecurity on houſes will be accepted.

Apply to George Farquhar, No. 2. Shakeſpeare's Square, Edinburgh.

Sale of Mahogany.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IN GLASGOW,

ON Friday the 6th July, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in Baillie Mann's wood yard, Jamaica Street,

About 15000 feet in LOGS, chiefly from 20 to 36 inches broad.

To be put up in Lots, from 500 to 600 feet each.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEE for NEIL CAMPBELL, Eſq; of Dunſtroon, and his Creditors, hereby calls a General Meeting of the Creditors, to be held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th inſtant, at one afternoon, on a matter of importance.

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of Dr WILLIAM BUCHAN, late Phyſician in Edinburgh, are requeſted to meet at the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday next the 4th July, at one o'clock, when a report and ſcheme of diviſion of the funds recovered will be laid before them, in order to concert proper meaſures for a diviſion taking place as ſoon as poſſible. It is hoped the Creditors will attend.

Edinburgh, July 2. 1787. Not to be repeated.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

JUNE 26. 1787.

BY Order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, that a petition was this day preſented to their Lordſhips, from Eliſabeth Whyte, ſpouſe of Andrew Brown change-keeper at Bridgend of Inchinan, praying for a gift of the eſtates real and perſonal of William Lindſay, late maſon in Newton of Paiſley, a baſtard, deceaſed.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Farm of LITTLE BLACKBURN,

with the Blackland, Kilhill Mains, and Upper Shot, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, ſixteen miles weſt from Edinburgh, and two miles from the market-towns of Bathgate and Mid Calder, all lately poſſeſſed by John Dunlop, James Duncan, William Scouler, and James Forreſt in Little Blackburn.

The whole of the lands are arable, and as they lie along the river Almond, and the great road leading to Glaſgow, oppoſite to the village of Blackburn, are capable of great improvement.

The innkeeper at Little Blackburn will ſhow the lands; and, for particulars, apply to John Eiſton ſolicitor at law in Edinburgh.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE,
To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands of Carribber, called Weſter CARRIBBER,

with the mill and mill lands thereto belonging, with the teinds parſonage and vicarage, lying within the pariſh and ſheriff dom of Linlithgow, pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Avon, about a mile above Linlithgow bridge, and within two meaſured miles of the town of Linlithgow. Theſe lands conſiſt of 221 Scots acres or thereby, all incloſed and ſubdivided into twenty-two incloſures, upwards of twenty-five years ago, with belts of planting between moſt of the incloſures. The yearly money rent is 33l. 6s. 8d Sterling, and 32 bolls of meal.

John Bell, tenant in the lands, will ſhow the lands and boundaries—For further particulars apply to William Young writer, at his houſe, Dunbar's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

N. B. If the above lands are not ſold by private bargain before the 12th day of Auguſt next, they will be advertiſed for a fixed day of ſale at Edinburgh, as expreſſed in after advertiſements.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE LANDS of STRATHRUDDIE, in the pariſh of Auchterderran, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 130 Scotch acres, all arable, are divided into 22 parks, and lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime, in a pleaſant ſituation, at the foot of that fertile Strath, formerly of the ſame name, about half a mile to the weſt of Kinglaſſie.

The quality of the ſoil is ſuperior to any in the neighbourhood, remarkably well adapted for a graſs farm, and by a late addition of an excellent meadow, and other grounds, conſiſting of about 22 acres, the value as well as beauty and regularity of the lands have been much increaſed. A very extenſive bed of the fineſt marl, lying in the middle of the farm, about a foot and an half from the ſurface, has been newly diſcovered; the quantity of which will be immediately aſcertained for the inſpection of thoſe inclining to purchaſe.—There is alſo coal in the grounds.

They hold blench of the Crown. Their valued rent is 125l. The teinds are purchaſed, and they have a family ſeat in the church of Auchterderran.

As frequent applications have been made for feus of the lands, on account of the many commodious ſituations which they afford for ſmall poſſeſſions, they are propoſed to be ſold, either together, or in lots of 8 or 16 acres, as purchaſers may incline.

For further particulars, apply to James Spence, junior, writer, Teviot-row, Edinburgh; or to the proprietor reſiding on the lands, who will ſhow the ſame, and either conclude a private bargain for the whole, or in lots, if a ſufficient number of feuars ſhall appear.

For JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA,
THE BRIGANTINE
FARMER,
GEORGE JAMIESON Maſter,
Will be clear to ſail the 15th July at fartheſt.
For paſſage, apply to Nobles, Shannan, and Co. Greenock.

FOR ST. PETERSBURGH DIRECT,
THE SHIP
Betſey and Brothers,
DAVID WISHART Maſter,

Will be clear to ſail the 4th July, has good accommodation for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage out, apply to Peter Forreſter and Company, Edinburgh; or Peter and Francis Forreſter and Company, Leith, who have for ſale,

Ruſſia Tallow of good quality.
A Quantity of fine Battins.
Memel Logs.
Gottenburgh Iron of different ſizes.
Dantzick and Peterſburgh Pearl Aſhes.

A parcel of Old Sails, ſtanding Rigging, and Spars, very uſeful for ſhips fitting out. Some of the ſails little uſed.

BRITISH SOCIETY

FOR EXTENDING THE FISHERIES, &c.

The Directors of the Britiſh Society for Extending the Fiſheries, and Improving the Sea-coaſts of the kingdom, think it incumbent upon them to give the following account of their proceedings, for the information of the Public in general, and for that of the Proprietors in particular.

AN undertaking which has for its objects, to prevent the continuation of thoſe frequent emigrations from Scotland to America, that operate as a pernicious drain to the internal ſtrength of the kingdom—to enlarge the reſources of the country by an increaſe of ſubſiſtence, of population, and of wealth—to augment, by a vaſt addition to the number of the ſeamen, the maritime power of the empire—An undertaking ſo extenſive and important, requires, on the part of the Directors, the moſt deliberate conduct, and the moſt authentic local information.

Under theſe impreſſions, one of their earlieſt meaſures was that of ſoliciting information, as well from the public at large, as from the principal inhabitants of the northern and weſtern coaſts of the Highlands, to which, as the natural ſeat of the Fiſheries, their views are chiefly directed. In conſequence of their applications, anſwers the moſt ſatisfactory have been returned; for at the ſame time that ſpecific information has been obtained, many of thoſe gentlemen who were particularly addreſſed, have offered (ſome of them as a gift, and others on terms the moſt moderate) any proportion of their lands that may be requiſite for the Society's intended eſtabliſhments.

But notwithſtanding the value of the local information, and the liberality of the offers, which have thus been received, the Directors have as yet determined on the ſettlement of only two villages, one of which will be eſtabliſhed in the Southern, and the other in the Northern diviſion of the Highlands.

They have obſerved with particular ſatisfaction, a remarkable concurrence in the ſeveral accounts of the ſituations in which theſe ſettlements may be made with the greateſt advantage: Tobermory in the Sound of Mull, in Argyleſhire, being uniformly recommended as affording the fineſt harbour on that part of the coaſt, but which, though much frequented, is deſtitute at preſent of any of thoſe accommodations that the trades of a ſettlement ſupply. And all perſons equally recommending, as the beſt ſituation for the Northern Settlement, the borders of one or other of the principal lakes in Roſs-ſhire; the weſtern coaſt of that county being famous for its wonderful ſhoals of herrings, and for the abundance of its cod, but unprovided at preſent with the eſtabliſhments that are requiſite for the Fiſheries.

Notwithſtanding, however, this remarkable concurrence of teſtimonies in favour of the two above-mentioned ſituations, as intitled by their preſent wants, and their means of future improvement, to the Society's earlieſt eſtabliſhments; yet the Directors have reſolved to examine for themſelves, and to obtain, by perſonal inſpection, a knowledge of the circumſtances which ought to govern the commencement, and determine the courſe of their proceedings.

With this view, the following Directors have already reſolved to viſit, in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, all ſuch places on the coaſts of the Highlands, as ſhall appear to them to merit particular examination; a buſineſs which they have chearfully undertaken, without any expence to the truſt.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane.
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bart. M. P.
Henry Beaufoy, Eſq; M. P.
Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Eſq; M. P.
F. H. Mackenzie, Eſq; M. P.
George Dempſter, Eſq; M. P.
Neil Malcolm, Eſq;

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN MACKENZIE, Secretary.

Weſtminſter, June 1787.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of the Society, (in which Fifty Pounds conſtitute a Share) are received at the houſes of Sir Charles Raymond and Co. Sir Robert Harries and Co. and Meſſrs Pybus, Call, and Co. in London; and at the houſes of Sir William Forbes and Co. and Meſſrs Manſfield, Ramſay, and Co. in Edinburgh.

WINE-DEALERS ALLOWANCES.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 25th JUNE 1787.

BY an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, certain allowances are made to dealers in foreign wine, for ſuch Portugal, Spaniſh, and French wines, as were in their ſtocks between the 9th and 15th days of May laſt, and for which all the duties payable upon the ſame ſhall be proved to have been duly paid: But it is thereby provided, "That no ſuch dealer ſhall have, or be entitled to any ſuch allowance, unleſs he or ſhe ſhall apply for the ſame, before the 5th of July next, to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, if reſiding within the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in Edinburgh; or to the proper Collector of Exciſe, within whoſe collection he or ſhe ſhall reſide, by a petition in writing, ſtating therein the amount of the allowance claimed by ſuch dealer, and the ſeveral ſorts and quantities of wine reſpectively for, or in reſpect whereof ſuch allowance is claimed, and from whom the ſame was received, and that the ſame is the ſole and entire property of ſuch dealer; to which petition muſt be annexed an affidavit, made and ſworn by one or more of the petitioners, before two or more Commiſſioners, or ſuch Collector of Exciſe, verifying the particulars and matters ſtated in ſuch petition. And if any perſon ſhall be convicted of making or taking a falſe oath to any of the facts required to be ſworn to, he or ſhe ſhall be deemed guilty, and ſuffer the pains of wilful and corrupt perjury." It is further provided, "That no ſuch allowance ſhall be made to any dealer, unleſs, at the time of making his or her claim, he or ſhe ſhall produce to the Board, or to the proper Collector, a certificate under the hand of the proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, upon paper duly ſtamped (which certificate theſe Officers are, by that act, directed to grant, without fee or reward to them), certifying the duty of Cuſtoms to have been paid for ſuch wine; and which certificate ſhall be made out in the like form and manner, and ſuch affidavit ſhall be made thereon, as are uſed to obtain the drawback for wine ſhipped for exportation: That no ſuch dealer ſhall be entitled to theſe allowances, until one month after ſuch petition has been preſented, nor unleſs the Commiſſioners, or their Collector, are ſatisfied that all the duties for ſuch wine have been fully paid. And no allowance is to be made to any dealer whoſe ſtock of Portugal, Spaniſh, or French wine, between the 9th and 15th of May laſt, did not exceed the quantity of one ton, reckoning 252 gallons to the ton, and five reputed quart bottles to a gallon for ſuch wine as was in bottles. And if the ſtock of ſuch foreign wine of any ſuch dealer exceed 252 gallons, computed as aforeſaid, the allowance in that caſe is to be made only upon the exceſs of ſuch foreign wine, after deducting the ſaid 252 gallons."

The Commiſſioners of Exciſe do hereby give public notice of the directions and regulations contained in the preceding clauſes, that all perſons concerned may attend to the ſame, and govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN THOMSON, and A. PEARSON, Secretaries.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the Eſtate and Manſion-houſe of NEWTON OF BLAIR, with the Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, lying in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and certain other Lands lying in the adjoining pariſhes of Alyth, Rattray, and Glenilla.

The above Lands will be ſold in whole or in parcels, as ſhall be expreſſed in a future advertiſement.

For particulars, apply to Mr Graeme clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, Edinburgh. The baron-officer at Blairgowrie will ſhow the lands.

Judicial Sale of Tenements & Houſes,

IN THE TOWN OF INVERNESS.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th of July curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

THE TENEMENTS, LARGE SQUARE, and HOUSES thereon, with the large Garden and Kiln on the eaſt ſide of the Kirk-ſtreet of the ſaid town, ſome time belonging to James and George Dunbar his ſon, merchants there, preſently poſſeſſed by different tenants, and paying of yearly rent 171. 9s. 2d. at the upſet price of 184l. 11s. 8d. Sterling. The whole ſubjects hold of the Crown in free burgage, for payment of 2s. Scots, and are only valued at ten years purchaſe, except the kiln, which is valued by itſelf at ten pounds Sterling.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and further information will be got by applying to Mr John Fraſer, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday 2d Auguſt 1787, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael; and the whole of theſe parts of the Lands of DALRUSCAN, and upon the Kirkmichael ſide of the water of Ae, lying within the pariſh of Tinwald, all in the ſheriffdom of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about 865 l. Sterling, beſides which the tenants of the greateſt part of the eſtate are bound to pay the land tax, and other public burdens.

Theſe lands conſiſt of 2336 Scots or 2968 Engliſh acres, of which about 1146 Scots acres are arable, and the remainder excellent paſture, greateſt part of which might be made arable alſo. They lie within ſeven meaſured miles of Dumfries. The great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat, runs through the heart of them. They are very complete, in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries or from the lime works at Cloſeburn. The crops which they produce, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan in the neighbourhood are inexhauſtible markets for grain, both for home conſumption and exportation.

There is a good Manſion-houſe pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office-houſes of all kinds. There is alſo a good garden, with a large orchard well ſtocked. The woods of all kinds, both old and young, are in the moſt thriving condition, and are both of great extent and great value.

The lands of Kirkmichael and Glenae hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Dumfries. Theſe parts of the lands lying in the pariſh of Tinwald, which are of ſmall extent, and are thrown in with the other lands, in order to make the boundaries of the whole compact, are to be held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feuduty of 1 l. Scots, doubled at the entry of heirs and ſingular ſucceſſors. The title-deeds are perfectly clear. The whole teinds are valued. The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael; and the teinds of theſe parts of the lands that lie in the pariſh of Tinwald, are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental and current leaſes, with a plan and meaſurement of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are alſo lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the eſtate; and to them or to the proprietor, or Mr John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information, may apply. Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the pariſh of Premnay and ſhire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleaſant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhauſtible moſs, and abundance of paſture. The climate is early, the ſoil naturally as rich, ſtrong, and ſubſtantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular courſe of infield culture and management. The farm-houſes are in general in good condition, and ſome of them covered with ſlate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are alſo valued, and the miniſter's ſtipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be expoſed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—1. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weſtbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the miln of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of theſe lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be ſet up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole eſtate of Overhall is aſtricted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upſet-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be ſhown by John Gordon, Eſq; of Craig, or George Moir, Eſq; of Scottſtown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the houſe of Liklyhead will ſhow the lands.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graſſums, and for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Pariſh of STOBO.

Farms.	*Poſſeſſors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibſon,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Pariſh of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Pariſh of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horſburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Pariſh of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 d

N. B. The three laſt mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt 1787.

Such perſons as incline to become tackſmen of any of the above farms, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting ſuch as ſhall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be ſhown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the eſtates.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 31 July curt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and LERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of town, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; valued rent of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greater of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſuch advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of South navigable to the houſe.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental, progreſs and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James R ford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat private ſale.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, upon the 11th day of July betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Houſe, and Garden of CROFTNAPPOCK,

which belonged to the deceaſed Macara, lying at the ſouth-eaſt end of the town of and within the ſhire of Perth. The free rent of the and garden is 7 l. 0 s. 4 d. 10-12ths, which is twenty-four years purchaſe, being L. 168 9 8

The privilege of purchaſing the free teind is valued at five years purchaſe, being - - - 8 2 6 10-12

And the free rent of the houſes, &c. (excluſive of the manſion-houſe, on which no value is put, being in diſrepair) is 4 l. 10 s. 9 d. which being valued at eight years purchaſe, is 36 6 0

Total upſet price, L. 212 18 2 10-12

The articles of roup are in the hands of George B depute-clerk of Seſſion. The rental and title-deeds of ſubjects, and copies of the articles of roup, are in the of Andrew Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th July 1787, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe Parts of the Lands and Barony of MOUNIE,

called *Pitulain, Newcraig, Pittinain, Wemyre*, and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old drum, in the pariſh of Daviot, and ſhire of Aberdeen. Theſe lands lie contiguous, and contain from one hundred to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, beſides with which they are uncommonly well ſupplied. The preſent rent is about 260 l. Sterling, excluſive of a plantation, of near ſeven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the periority will be given along with them as will entitle purchaſer to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental and meaſurement, will be ſeen in the hands of John nah writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will alſo as to other particulars; and the lands will be ſhewn George Johnſton in Little Pitinnon.

Sale of Lands in Roxburgh-ſhire,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD jointly, or in lots, by public roup, at John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the day of Auguſt 1787, betwixt the hours of five ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of CHESTERS, lying in the ſhires of Ancrum, Jedburgh, and Bedrule, and of Roxburgh, meaſuring about eleven hundred Engliſh and rented at 365 l. 16 s. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and ſtand rated in ceſs-books of the county at 965 l. Scots. They upon the banks of the Teviot, about half way betwixt and Hawick, and are capable of great improvement, moſtly arable, and in their natural ſtate. The whole under ſhort leaſes, expiring at Whitſunday 1791, at time a conſiderable advance of rent may be expected, as greateſt part of the eſtate was let at a very unfavourable riod, and much under the former rent.

If the lands are not ſold jointly, they will be expoſed the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Conſiſting of the Lands of TRONYHILL, rented at - - - L. 117 0

LOT II. Of the Lands of GRANGE-BANKS, rented at - - 50 16

LOT III. Of the Lands of CHESTERS CRAIG, and MILL and MILL-LANDS of LANGTOWN, rented at - 198 0

L. 365 16

William Turnbull, tenant in Craig, near Chaſtes, will ſhow the grounds; and for further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Jedburgh, or to William Balderſton, writer the ſignet, who has powers to ſell by private bargain.

The SCORBUTIC will find further conſolation in the following NEW PROOF of the effects produced by the uſe of

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS.

"To Mr HAYMAN, Great Marlborough Street, London.

SIR, *Newbury, Berks, 5th June* 1787.

IN November 1785, I was attacked with a violent pain in my knee, which, falling into my legs, they became covered with ſcorbutic blotches, and exceedingly ſwelled; in a ſhort time, the complaint ſeized my body, which ſo enlarged ſo conſiderably, that in about three weeks I could not cloſe my waiſtcoat by ſix inches. Thus deplorably afflicted, I had recourſe, by recommendation, to your Maredant's Drops, from which I received ſpeedy benefit; and perſevering in their uſe, by the time I had taken ſix bottles, I had the happineſs to find myſelf reſtored to perfect health, and remain ſo to the preſent moment. I therefore earneſtly adviſe the ſame excellent remedy to thoſe in ſimilar diſorders; for as I took no other medicine I can attribute my cure to no other cauſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JOSEPH POORE, *Broker and Appraiſer.*
Witneſs WILLIS & FULLER,
Bookſellers and Venders of theſe Drops at Newbury.

*** A ſhort TREATISE on the Nature and Origin of the SCURVY is delivered with each Bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES, performed by him, in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known credibility; and ample directions are introduced for taking them: but purchaſers are requeſted particularly to notice, that to protect themſelves againſt counterfeits, Mr Hayman has obtained from the Honourable Commiſſioners permiſſion to have his name and reſidence——J. HAYMAN, MARLBOROUGH STREET," engraved and ſtamped in the government ſtamp, denominating the duty on each bottle; and, thus labelled, they are ſold (price 5 s. 5 d. at Mr Hayman's houſe, London; by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER & CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

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